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BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN YOUNG,

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. CAMB.

Surveyor and Chief

Public Health Inspector

JOHN W. STEPHENSON, B.E.M.,

A.M.S.E., F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1961

COUNCIL OFFICES, THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 6 1

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ. J.P.

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ., J.P.

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A. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN R. TIMS, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE

MRS. G.P.H. KIRKPATRICK.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.
OF THE
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.Camb.

The Medical Officer of Health acts for the
Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Districts
in which this District is included.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John W. Stephenson, B.E.M., A.M.S.E., (Civ.); F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I.,
M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B.
Certificated Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.
Incorporated Engineer.
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor.
Incorporated Building Surveyor.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D.G.Russell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

T.S.Gregg, A.F.S., A.R.S.H., Incorporated Building Surveyor.

CLEANSING AND WORKS SUPERVISOR.

J. T. Johnson.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.

Mrs. M. Allen.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Mrs. I. M. Voss.

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st. December, 1961.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Billesdon Rural District for the year 1961.

Again I am glad to be able to report that the health of the rural district continued to be good as is evidenced by the table on page 4.

Once again the maternal death rate has been NIL but unfortunately 7 infants under the age of one year died and there were 2 still births. These infant deaths are due to two main causes - prematurity and congenital malfunctions.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that there were no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified during the year but I must emphasise most strongly the need for all parents to ensure that their children are immunised against these diseases.



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COMPARABLE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1961.

	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		DEATHS		DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	
	Number	per 1,000 population.	Number	per 1,000 local live and still births.	Number.	per 1,000 total population.	Number.	per 1,000 related live births.
ENGLAND AND WALES	804,120	17.4	15,343	18.7	551,783	12.0	172,11	21.4
COUNTY OF LEICESTER	7,506	18.27	150	19.59	4,265	10.38	118	15.72
BILLESDON R.D.	420	19.09	2	4.74	126	10.89	7	16.66

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	49,714	Ratedble Value	...	£179,618
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid.1961)	...	...	...	18,500	Sum represented by a 1d. rate	...	£692.
No. of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	5,691			
No. of persons per acre	...	...	...	0.39			
Acres per person...	...	...	...	2.6			

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1961.

The following is a return of children resident in the Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31. 12. 1961.

Year of Birth	Primary Inoculations	Reinforcing Inoculations
1961	64	-
1960	147	-
1959	32	1
1958	11	-
1957	11	27
1956	49	198
1955		
1954		
1953		
1952	13	22
1951		
1950		
1949		
1948		
1947		
Totals	327	248
Comparable Figures for 1960	324	260

COURSES OF IMMUNISATION.

The following is a return of the number of children resident in the Rural District of Billesdon under the age of 15 years on 31st. December, 1961 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st. January, 1947.)

No. of Children Born	Year of Birth	Number Immunised
167	1947	474
150	1948	
135	1949	
127	1950	
118	1951	
129	1952	742
121	1953	
123	1954	
180	1955	
290	1956	247
391	1957	
423	1958	
427	1959	326
376	1960	235
420	1961	221
3877	-	64
		2309

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1961 in relation to immunisation	
Notifications	Deaths
Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	Total of Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	6	-
Whooping Cough	7	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Measles	344	-
Pneumonia	3	-
Dysentery	20	-
Food Poisoning	4	-
Totals	385	1

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-45	45-65	over 65 and	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	6
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	6	3	9	-	1	1	-	-	20
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	12	62	114	144	10	-	2	-	-	344
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Totals	15	69	119	162	12	4	3	-	1	385

DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH.

Parish	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALLEXTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLESDON	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
BURTON OVERY	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
CARLTON CURLIEU	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLD NEWTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FRISBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAULBY	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOADBY	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT GLEN	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
GREAT STRETTON	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUGHTON/HILL	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
HUNGARTON	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ILLSTON	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
KEYHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S NORTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
LAUNDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITTLE STRETTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LODDINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWESBY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAREFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NOSELEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROLLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRAPTOFT	3	4	6	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	8	4
SKEFFINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STOUGHTON	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THURNBY & BUSHBY	2	3	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-
TILTON	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
TUGBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
WHATBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISTOW	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WITHCOTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	17	16	17	10	10	5	7	7	6	8	15	14

TOTAL DEATHS, 1961.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-
Meningococcal infection.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
Measles.	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	6	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-
Diabetes.	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	11	10
Coronary disease, angina.	19	6
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	4
Other heart disease.	11	10
Other circulatory disease.	1	4
Influenza.	1	-
Pneumonia.	7	2
Bronchitis.	5	1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	1
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1
All other accidents.	2	2
Suicide.	-	-
All causes.	74	52

Below is an analysis of the deaths from malignant diseases according to age groups. No information is available as to the incidence of cancer in any particular occupation :

Deaths from Cancer, 1961.

Age Group	Male	Female
0.	-	-
1.	-	-
5.	1	-
15.	-	-
25.	-	-
35.	1	-
45.	1	3
55.	2	1
65 and over	5	6
Totals	10	10

Prevention of Blindness.

No notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during 1961.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1961 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On the next page is a table of the new cases of tuberculosis reported during the year.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE GROUPS.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	1	-	1	-	2	-
5.	1* 2	-	-	-	3	-
15.	1	1	-	-	1	1
20.	-	1*	-	-	-	1
25.	1* 1	3* 1	-	1	2	5
35.	1*	-	-	-	1	-
45.	2* 3				5	-
65 & over	1*	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	6* 8	4* 2	1	1	15	7

* Transfers from other areas

It will be noted that of these 22 new cases in the district, only 9 males and 3 females were resident in the district when the disease was contracted.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements during the year 1961 whereby the Public Health Laboratory Service at Groby Road, Leicester undertakes the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted.

In addition to the milk, ice cream and water examinations reported on by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the following examinations were carried out during 1960 :-

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	6
Faeces and urine	...	...	...	131
Sputa	...	...	...	89
Blood	...	...	...	1

Ambulance Facilities: Nursing in the Home: Maternity and Child Welfare:
Child Life Protection: School Health Services.

The Leicester County Council is the responsible authority for administration of these Services.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No cases came to notice during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

John Young.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1961. The duties and responsibilities of the department are very broad and without going to considerable lengths it is only possible each year to highlight a few aspects of the work or to include items specially requested by the Minister.

Difficulties of labour recruitment have again been severe and unfortunately neglect of the Sewage Disposal Works has resulted in effluents of unsatisfactory quality from time to time.

More water mains have been laid or are projected until the point is now reached where the only houses without a main water supply available will be those located in isolated situations. Modern sewerage facilities are also being made available in the smallest villages and the Newton Harcourt project was completed during the year.

The first in Leicestershire, a small block of flats for elderly people, was completed and occupied during November. By the end of the year the tenants, and the warden, were enjoying the luxury of central heating in an insulated building in what turned out to be a hard and cold winter.

In addition to capital works, there has been much to do with planning, building supervision, drainage, food inspection and the many other aspects of public health work.

The following table gives details of the number of applications received under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts, Orders and Regulations :

Full Applications.

Applications in Principle.

Parish	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Appeals	Permitted	No. of buildings involved.	Number received.	Number withdrawn	Refused	Permitted	Appeals.
Allextan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billesdon	7	-	-	-	7	11	1	-	-	1	-
Burton Overy	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	-
Carlton Curlieu	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
Gaulby	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Goadby	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Great Glen	23	-	-	-	23	60	10	1	8	1	-
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	21	-	1	-	20	35	3	-	2	1	-
Hungarton	7	-	-	-	7	8	3	3	-	-	-
Illston	1	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	1	-	-
Keyham	6	-	1	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Loddington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	17	-	-	-	17	229	3	-	-	3	-
Skeffington	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Stoughton	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	-
Thurnby & Bushby	15	-	-	-	15	33	-	-	-	-	-
Tilton	3	-	1	-	2	9	1	-	1	-	-
Tugby	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	118	-	3	-	115	425	34	5	16	13	-

The following is a summary of the plans deposited in accordance with the Building Byelaws :

Parish	Number of plans deposited.	Number refused.	Appv'd.	Number of Buildings Involved.			
				Houses.	Addns. & Alts.	Other Bldgs.	Total.
Allextan	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Billesdon	17	1	16	3	5	17	25
Burton Overy	5	-	5	1	3	2	6
Carlton Curlieu	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Norton	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Frisby	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
Galby	2	-	2	1	1	2	4
Goadby	3	-	3	-	-	3	3
Great Glen	41	-	41	33	1	43	77
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	19	-	19	16	1	21	38
Hungarton	12	-	12	3	7	4	14
Illston	3	-	3	4	-	3	7
Keyham	10	-	10	4	2	12	18
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Little Stretton	2	-	2	-	3	-	3
Loddington	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Lowesby	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Marefield	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Noseley	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Owston	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	68	1	67	211	6	66	283
Skeffington	4	-	4	-	-	4	4
Stoughton	3	-	3	1	1	2	4
Thurnby & Bushby	51	1	50	15	10	47	72
Tilton	5	-	5	7	5	2	14
Tugby	6	-	6	-	3	3	6
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	5	-	5	-	6	1	7
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	268	3	265	300	60	238	598

POPULATION.

1961 was census year and figures based upon the Registrar General's returns are given below, together with the two previous census figures in 1931 and 1951. Comparison in several villages is interesting and revealing; for instance, the population drop at Burton Overy between 1931 and 1951 has been recovered in the last ten years :

Parish	1931	1951	1961	Since 1931	
				Decrease.	Increase.
Allerton	45	58	54	-	9
Billeshon	543	717	809	-	266
Burton Overy	311	259	323	-	12
Carlton Curlieu	72	61	64	8	-
Cold Newton	104	90	69	35	-
East Norton	92	111	96	-	4
Frisby	12	26	26	-	14
Gaulby	70	90	96	-	26
Goodby	47	64	61	-	14
Great Glen	823	925	1467	-	644
Great Stretton	56	231	18	38	-
Houghton/Hill	392	662	942	-	550
Hungarton	274	313	288	-	14
Ilston-on-the-Hill	205	169	193	12	-
Keyham	108	126	119	-	11
King's Norton	47	43	59	-	12
Launde	43	43	53	-	10
Little Stretton	86	105	81	5	-
Loddington	64	88	72	-	8
Lowesby	135	133	94	41	-
Marefield	21	26	20	1	-
Noseley	63	51	38	25	-
Owston	125	110	105	20	-
Rolleston	67	61	51	16	-
Scampton	421	1075	9055	-	8631
Stoughton	121	131	194	-	73
Stoughton	110	358	264	-	154
Thurnby	596	843	2867	-	2271
Tilton	322	357	385	-	63
Tugby	259	231	272	-	13
Wattborough	19	15	12	7	-
Wilton	192	211	212	-	20
Withcote	53	39	41	12	-
Totals	5901	7822	18500	220	12909

DEVELOPMENT - GREAT GLEN.

This village is about seven miles south-east of Leicester on the trunk road, A 6. Its present population of about 1,400 has increased 75% since the 1921 Census and its recent rate of growth has been high, as will be seen from the table earlier in this report.

The village lies mainly on the North side of the trunk road and is predominantly residential and agricultural with a few industries of a local nature grouped around the centre.

Until recently, the only substantial area of postwar development was this Council's estate of 65 houses on the North side of Oaks Road. However, in the past eighteen months, some 76 private dwellings have been erected on the East of Stretton Road and development is now also proceeding on another estate at Hilltop Avenue.

Great Glen was included in the approved Leicestershire Development Plan as a settlement selected as a centre. The necessary facilities were either existing or proposed, compatible with this treatment. It had ceased to be an entirely agricultural community and was beginning to take on something of the character of a residential entity.

It has become increasingly apparent over recent years that expansion of appropriate communities detached from Leicester is necessary if the pressure for new building is to be provided for without the undesirable spread of the Leicester urban mass.

The pressure for further development at Great Glen caused the Council to instruct me to investigate the desirable further expansion of Great Glen and the report, as accepted by the Council, was substantially adopted by the County Council in formulating a draft Village Plan for Great Glen.

Briefly, there are at present ample shopping facilities in the village, a church, a chapel, a parochial hall and a village institute, and a 6 acre playing field.

The village is adequately supplied with water, electricity and gas, and it is anticipated that extensions to serve the new properties can be made without difficulty as the occasion arises.

The three main factors affecting the selection of areas for development are as follows :

1. The proposed A.6 by-pass to the South of the village.
2. The land liable to flooding alongside the River Sence and its tributary.
3. The necessity for the enlargement of the sewage works and the provision of additional means for conveying sewage to it in view of the allocation of additional area of development.

The trunk road, therefore, forms a barrier to the extension of development to the South. To the West of the village it is considered essential to retain the extremely pleasant setting of the Parish Church and Vicarage and to make available some land for an extension of the Churchyard if this becomes necessary.

The recreation ground North of Bindleys Lane is well sited and should clearly be retained and forms a natural boundary to any further extension in that direction.

The largest single area capable of development is situate to the North East of the village between Stretton Lane and Oaks Road. About 20 acres of land is already held by a builder for the purpose of residential development and there are further fields totalling 22 acres adjoining. It is considered that the appropriate Northern limit of the development in this area should be to the Southern boundary of the adjoining farm. On the East the land rises progressively and any building beyond the limit of the land mentioned would be likely to adversely affect the visual amenities of the locality.

Any extension towards the South East of the Village would encroach upon the grounds of the Hall and bring development too close to the Sewage Disposal Works.

Within the limits briefly described, provision is also made for increased shopping facilities, a small public open space, a new school and a population in the region of 3,300 to 3,500 persons.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Geologically, the Billesdon Rural District is a dry area and it has never been possible to provide extensive public supplies from local sources.

It was necessary, therefore, to purchase water from Leicester Corporation in order to distribute via mains in the rural district. In some instances the statutory area of supply of the Leicester Corporation was extended to accommodate the areas provided with mains by the Billesdon Rural District Council.

Local supplies were however available to Allextion, which was supplied from a bore in that parish in a joint scheme with the Uppingham Rural District Council and a small pring supply at Owston.

The whole of this Council's undertaking was transferred to Leicester Corporation on the 1st. October, 1958.

Since that time, the Council has initiated schemes for the supply of main water under annual guarantee agreements as follows :

(a) In 1959 to Hungarton at a cost of £7,920 entailing an annual guarantee of £950.

(b) In 1960 to Goadby	-	estimated cost -	£7,500
East Norton	-	do. -	£1,300
Owston	-	do. -	£2,100
Halstead extension	-	do. -	£200

The total estimated cost of this work is £11,100 entailing an annual guarantee of £1,390.

(c) Instructions were given in 1961 for the following :

Little Stretton extension	-	estimated cost -	£1050
Ingarsby extension	-	do. -	£2400
Tugby and Cold Newton	-	do. -	£5140
Hungarton to Cold Newton	-	do. -	£7600

The total estimated cost of these schemes amounts to £16,190 and required an annual guarantee of £2024.

By the end of 1961 further schemes were being prepared and it is anticipated that these will be put into effect during the coming year.

Noseley	-	£3700
Rolleston	-	£5550
Ashlands	-	£1850
Three Gates	-	£3050
Selby Lodge	-	£1490
Tilton Station	-	£1385

The estimated cost of these extensions amounts to £16,935 and involves a guarantee of £2116.

Summary.

Year.	Cost.	Guarantee.
	£	£
1959	7920	950
1960	11100	1390
1961	16190	2024
1962	16935	2116
Totals	52145	6480

When these schemes are completed, water supplies will be available to approximately 97% of the population of the rural district.

As will be seen from the small table below a very large proportion of the population already has a main water supply available:

Internal Mains Water Supply		Mains water from External Standpipes.		Supplies from Springs, Wells, etc.	
No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx.)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)
5163	17350	29	50	572	1100

Bacteriological Examination.

Type of Water.	No. of Samples.	Results.	
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.
Main	1	-	1
Raw	14	5	9

Chemical Analysis.

Type of Water	No. of Samples.	Results.	
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.
Main	-	-	-
Raw	-	-	-

In 31 instances main water was substituted for well or spring water.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Minister has again asked that details should be included in this report to indicate whether the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate.

In 1945, not one of the villages in the rural district had an efficient sewage disposal system. Since that time, however, the Council have steadily progressed with a programme of providing modern sewage disposal facilities throughout the district and the time is opportune to record the progress made, and also to mention the villages which remain deserving of better facilities.

A short account of the disposal arrangements for each parish follows and in each instance the mid 1961 population estimate of the Registrar General is stated, followed by information regarding water supply :

ALLEXTON.

Pop. 54
Main Water.

There is a private disposal plant at The Hall of comparatively recent construction but drainage from properties in the village is conveyed via an old land tile sewer to an open ditch and thence to the Eye Brook near to the Vicarage.

BILLESDON.

Pop. 809
Main Water.

The village was resewered and a sewage disposal works having a design figure of 750 persons constructed in 1957. A short extension of the 6" diameter sewer in Rolleston Road was carried out during 1960.

BURTON OVERY.

Pop. 323
Main Water.

A new sewerage system was constructed in 1950 discharging into a works built to deal with the sewage from this village and also Great Glen.

CARLTON CURLIEU.

Pop. 64
Main Water.

This parish has a short length of sewer which discharges into a ditch alongside the Three Gates Road.

COLD NEWTON.

Pop. 69
Main Water.

There is a small settling tank in this village, the outfall from which is piped through old land tiles to a dyke on the South of the village.

EAST NORTON.

Pop. 96
Main Water.

There are some old culverts in this village which discharge into a tank in the field West of the Manor House. The effluent from this tank is discharged to the brook near to the brook near the Loddington Road.

FRISBY.

Pop. 26
Main Water.

This hamlet is also sewered to a brook via a line of old land tiles which frequently require attention.

GAULBY.

Pop. 96
Main Water.

Until a year ago the drainage from this village drained into a ditch on the side of Illston Road. Nuisances were arising and causing complaint and in consequence about 80 yards of the ditch were piped. There is, however, a further length of sewer crossing a field which is very defective, frequently bursting and interfering with farming operations.

GOADBY.

Pop. 61
Main Water.

A very old culvert conveys sewage to a dyke which ultimately has an outfall in the brook.

GREAT GLEN.
Pop. 1467
Main Water.

New sewers were constructed in 1950 and all the sewage is pumped up the valley alongside the Burton Brook to a sewage disposal works dealing with the flow from Burton Overy.

The combined populations used for design purposes was 1200 persons.

The present combined population is 1790 persons and the works is therefore operating for a population 50% in excess of that for which it was designed.

Although not meeting the River Board's requirements, the effluent from this works is better than the amount of overload might indicate. However, in view of the continued growth of this village, the Council have agreed to enlarge the works in two stages. The first will be to accommodate about twice the present design figure and the second to four times its present capacity.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL. This village was resewered during 1954 to a new Sewage Disposal Works with an outfall to Thurnby Brook. Pop. 942
Main Water. The design population was 750 persons.

HUNGARTON. There are a number of very old sewers made up of varying mixtures of pipes and also a new length taking sewage from Townend to a tank to the South of the village. Pop. 288
Main Water. The effluent from this tank is discharged into the brook.

ILLSTON-ON-THE-HILL. An old sewer runs down the village street to discharge into a small tank having an overflow into the stream on the South. Pop. 193
Main Water.

KEYHAM. This village was resewered during 1960 to a new Sewage Disposal Works with an outfall to the brook. Pop. 119
Main Water. Provision was made for the reception of farm waste from farms already connected to the old sewerage system.

KING'S NORTON. Sewage from this village is conveyed to the brook via a very shallow and defective length of pipe which is frequently choked and creates a nuisance in the fields. Pop. 59
Main Water.

LAUNDE. Launde Abbey has a recently constructed tank and filter. Pop. 53
Private Supplies. The remaining properties are widely scattered.

LITTLE STRETTON. Here there is a long length of ditch which receives sewage from the village. Pop. 81
Estate Supply of Water.

LODDINGTON. The old drain in the village discharges into the brook to the South of the Hall. Pop. 72
Main Water.

LOWESBY. The village is sewered to an outfall into the brook North of Lowesby Hall. Some sections of the sewer are defective. Pop. 94
Main Water.

MAREFIELD. Two ditches receive sewage from this hamlet but a further farm was provided with a septic tank and filter during the year. Pop. 20
Main Water.

NOSELEY.
Pop. 38
Estate Supply.

The Hall drains to the brook on the East and there are a number of outlying cottages.

OWSTON.
Pop. 105
Main Water.

Approximately half of the sewage from this village is conveyed through a sewer which is old and frequently requires attention to an open tank which is set in the grass verge of the highway and has an overflow into the roadside ditch. The remainder is conveyed through another very old defective pipeline to a ditch alongside the Somerby Road.

ROLLESTON.
Pop. 51
Estate Supply.

The Hall has a private disposal plant, but a group of houses near the New Inn drain into the ditch.

SCRAPTOFT.
Pop. 9055.
Main Water.

The village was resewered in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of property in the area.

SKEFFINGTON.
Pop. 194
Main Water.

The Eastern side of this village has a postwar sewerage system and disposal works, but an extension of the sewer to the Western side of the village has not yet been considered.

STOUGHTON.
Pop. 264
Main Water.

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and sewage disposal works in 1956. There is a preponderance of farm waste to be treated and a recirculation pump, together with additional sludge drying beds have been added since the works was completed, but it is still not possible to produce a consistent effluent to meet the standards imposed by the River Board.

A further filter, additional humus capacity and some method of adding a final polish to the effluent is needed here, but it is not suggested that this work is undertaken until the efficiency of sand filters proposed at Tugby can be assessed.

THURNBY & BUSHBY.
Pop. 2867
Main Water.

The village was resewered in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of the property in the area.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL.
Pop. 385
Main Water.

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and disposal works in 1957.

TUGBY.
Pop. 272.
Main Water.

There are four outfalls for drainage from this village. The first is to a ditch in a field opposite five cottages adjoining the A.47 and another to a ditch alongside the Loddington Lane. More drainage is conveyed to a ditch on the West of the allotments, but the major portion of the village drains through some old lengths of sewer discharging into a tank having an outfall to the brook.

There is gross pollution of the brook and a completely new sewerage system and sewage disposal works have been designed and despatched to the Ministry. A date for the Local Inquiry is awaited.

- The proposed works comprises :
1. Detritus and screen chamber
 2. Vertical flow sedimentation tank
 3. Syphon dosing chamber
 4. Two biological filters
 5. Humus tanks in duplicate
 6. Sand filters in duplicate
 7. Sludge drying beds
 8. Pumphouse with sludge and effluent recirculation pumps.

WHATBOROUGH.

Pop. 12

Private Supply.

Drainage from the houses discharges into cesspools.

WISTOW(Inc.Newton
Harcourt).

Pop. 212

Main Water at

Newton Harcourt.

Estate Supply at
Wistow.

The scheme to convert Wistow Hall into flats is completed and the owner has constructed a small sewage disposal plant to take the drainage from these flats and adjoining cottages.

Because of a railway cutting and the canal it is impracticable to convey the drainage from Wistow to Newton Harcourt.

It is proposed to adopt the new works which comprise;

1. Storm overflow to storm tank formed from the old septic tank
2. Compartmental septic tank
3. Pump, pumpwell and filter
4. Surface irrigation over a grass plot.

At Newton Harcourt the new sewerage system and sewage disposal works is completed. Once again, provision has been made for long standing farm discharges into existing sewers and the new disposal works comprise :

1. Detritus and screen chamber
2. Vertical flow sedimentation tank
3. Syphon dosing chamber
4. Duplicate biological filters
5. Horizontal flow humus tanks in duplicate
6. 1200 sq.yds. of grass irrigation area prior to discharge into stream
7. Pumphouse containing sludge drainage and effluent recirculation pump.
8. Stormwater is disposed of into earth channels.

WITHCOTE.

Pop. 41

Private Supplies.

The Hall has a small private plant and the remainder of the houses in the parish are scattered around farmsteads with drainage to tanks and ditches.

SUMMARY.

(a) POST WAR SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

PARISH.	YEAR.	COST
Billesdon.	1957	£28,654
Burton Overy) Great Glen)	1950	£43,722
Houghton-on-the-Hill	1954	£33,381
Keyham	1960	Contract - £10,170
Scraptoft) Thurnby) Bushby)	1955	£41,335
Skeffington	1951	£8,630
Stoughton	1956	£18,872
Tilton-on-the-Hill	1957	£20,477
Newton Harcourt	1961	Contract - £10,501
TOTAL		£215,742

(b) Schemes prepared but not commenced :-

Tugby - Estimated £18,000

(c) Scheme where preliminary survey has been made :-

Illston-on-the-Hill - Cost not yet estimated.

(d) Parishes where need for new sewerage and sewage disposal works is apparent in order to relieve pollution to ditches and streams, remove nuisances and facilitate the provision of modern amenities within the houses of the people residing there :-

1. Hungarton.

2. Owston.

3. Galby.

4. King's Norton.

5. East Norton.

6. Lowesby.

} Could be a joint sewage disposal works

Following the last annual report the Council agreed to sewer these villages proceeding with one village annually.

(e) Great Glen Works to be enlarged.

FARM DRAINAGE.

In a number of our villages, farmers have for many years discharged their drainage into the old village sewers. When new main sewers were laid these long standing connections were connected and provision made in the works for treatment. When the first of these works was constructed at Stoughton, little was known of the effect that farm waste would have on the works or what special measures would be needed to secure an effluent pure enough to satisfy the standards for discharge into a watercourse.

At this particular works it has been discovered that recirculation is necessary and this was added. The Water Pollution Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have carried out sampling routines and investigations and produced a report based upon their findings which is helpful to others having to design for farm waste treatment.

These investigations show that further plant is available in order to secure a satisfactory effluent at Stoughton. The Council have also constructed sewage disposal works at Keyham and Newton Harcourt which are designed to deal with a preponderance of farm waste and of course the proposed Tugby works also is designed to deal with farm waste utilising another method of adding a final polish to the effluent after the conventional treatment processes.

Under the new Public Health Act, 1961 the drainage from farms becomes a trade effluent and therefore can be turned into a public sewer only by obtaining the Council's permission. The application, called a trade effluent notice, must state the maximum quantity and nature of the effluent to be discharged into the sewer, as well as the maximum rate of discharge. The Council, in granting their consent to discharge, may impose conditions, including charges. This places the farmer in a similar position with regard to trade effluent as a manufacturer or trader has been for many years.

It is clear that any realistic charge the Council may make for the reception and treatment of sewage may not be a very attractive business proposition for the farmer.

However, this may encourage him to return the farm sewage to his land and in this respect it has been claimed that the pumping of liquid manure on to grassland gives a return equal to the application of 5 cwts. of artificials per acre. In this respect, the farmer's only outlay is a storage tank and pump. As an alternative, and when levels are to advantage, a method of composting would produce a good manure from the liquid effluent, straw and any vegetable waste available on the farm.

Domestic sewage from a farmhouse can of course continue to be discharged into sewers without charge.

CONSERVANCY.

The following figures again show a welcome reduction in the number of houses dependent upon pail closets. The slight increase in the number of septic tanks arises because of improved sanitary conveniences having been provided in houses in isolated areas.

The true picture of sanitation is not shown as so many properties are drained into ditches in the villages not yet provided with modern sewage disposal systems, as is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

No. of privies in the district	...	...	...	4
No. of pail closets in the district	...	...	...	316
No. of W.Cs. in the district	...	...	...	5453
No. of pail closets abolished during the year	...	...	...	21
No. of septic tanks constructed during the year	...	...	...	11
No. of cesspools abolished during the year	...	...	...	-
No. of cesspools in the district	...	...	...	227

(These are cesspools and other tanks
regularly serviced by the department.)

Pail closets continue to be emptied weekly and cesspools as regularly as possible with a six-weekly service as a target.

Whatever the labour situation has been during the year this is one service which has always received priority.

All new cesspools have been constructed on the septic tank principle with a suitable area of sub-surface irrigation to ensure that the tank will only require de-sludging at six-monthly intervals and that new sources of pollution in ditches and streams do not arise.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.

Commencing with early schemes following the war, the Council included provision for bungalows, usually with two bedrooms, for elderly folk, but recently it was decided that the provision of accommodation designed to fulfil the basic needs of the elderly, and still to maintain their independence, is most desirable. Accordingly, St. Catharines Terrace, Houghton-on-the-Hill, which was completed in November, 1961, provides units of accommodation and shelter which are warm, well lighted, convenient and well within the capacity of the elderly to maintain - in addition there is a good neighbour in the guise of a warden.

One important aspect in deciding the size of any rural scheme is that ties and friendships make it essential that elderly people should not be moved from the environment of a familiar village, and local need therefore dictates the number of flats in a particular scheme.

St. Catharines Terrace is composed of eight small flats; each flat comprises two rooms. One, which is a large bed sitting room, has two built-in wardrobes, facilities for screening the bed from the remainder of the room and a wash basin to give each tenant personal washing facilities. The small kitchen is fitted with a sink unit, electric cooker, working surfaces with cupboards and drawers below, broom cupboard and a ventilated food store.

Separating the kitchen from the sitting room is a small hall with facilities for hanging coats, in addition to some shelving.

Each bed sitting room has two windows with low cills. One window serves the bed area and this enables a tenant confined to bed during illness, or just resting, to see into the street if he so wishes. The bed is also adjacent to the wash basin which can be reached without effort.

A good standard of electric lighting is provided and there are sufficient power sockets, placed at a height which does not entail the tenant having to go on hands and knees to find the switch.

This comprises a complete and personal flatlet and the responsibility for caring for this little home remains that of the tenant.

The front door of each flat is fitted with a letter plate. The Postmen and all tradesmen call on each tenant thereby keeping freely to the forefront that each flat is an individual dwelling. This is considered to be most important in preserving the independence and dignity of the tenants.

Central heating is provided to keep bed sitting room, kitchen and hall warm and cosy at all times.

Each tenant has a separate W.C. opening from the central corridor and there are four bathrooms - two with conventional baths and two with "tubbie" baths. Stout handrails are provided in each bathroom and W.C. and also along the corridor as an aid for any tenant dependent upon support to move about.

The large furnished lounge is available for family parties and all kinds of social activities and the Houghton-on-the-Hill British Legion is sponsoring a scheme for the provision of a television. The lounge is placed in a position where it receives sunlight for the greater part of the day, and vision of passers by in Scotland Lane and Elizabeth Close. A small loggia on the front of the lounge gives shelter for those who may wish to sit in the open during warm evenings.

Other communal facilities are a laundry equipped with double sinks, a washing machine and spin drier, together with an airing cupboard.

A furnished guest room is available for use by visiting friends or relatives.

On the first floor is the Warden's flat comprising living room, kitchen, bathroom and two bedrooms.

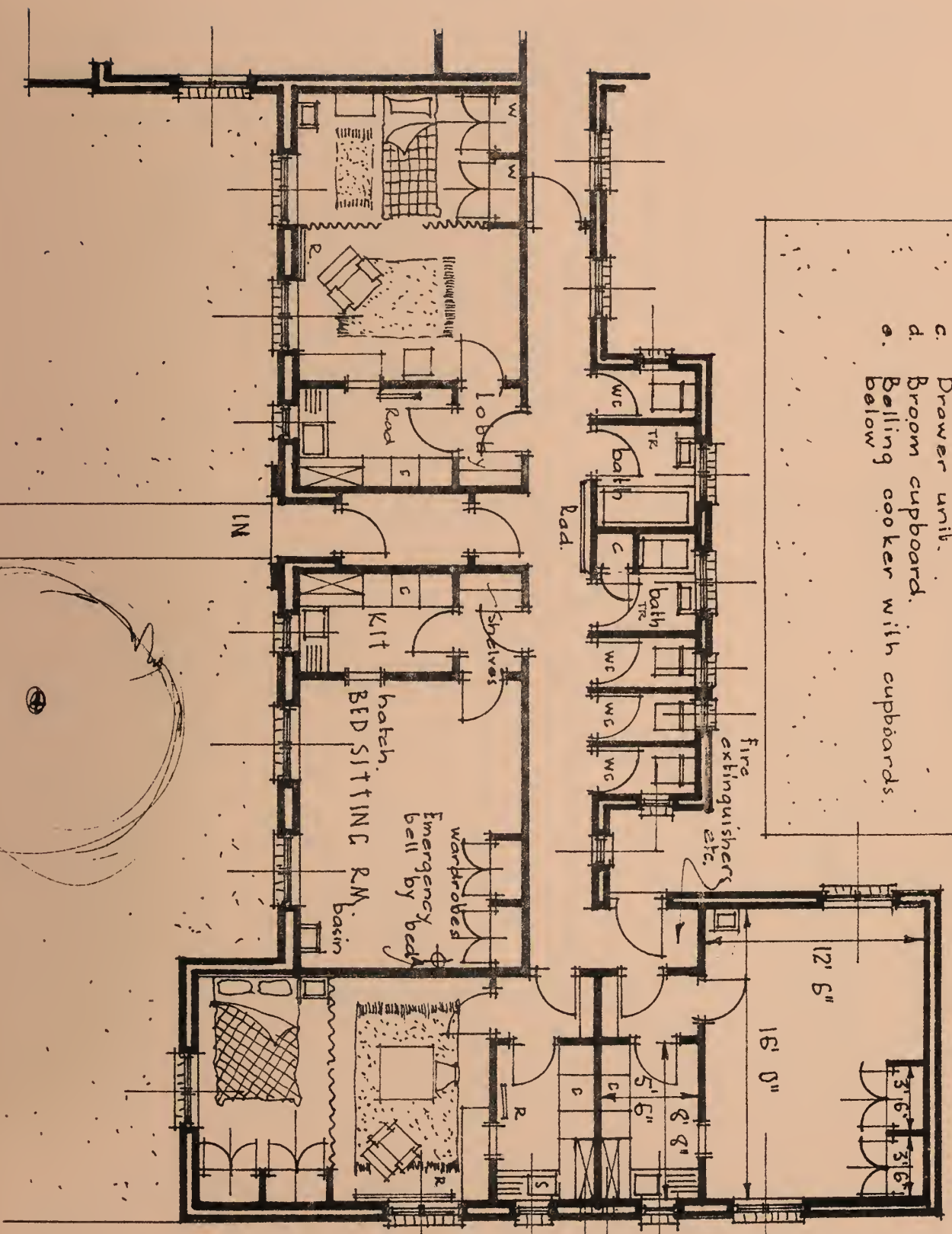
A bell alarm system from each flat, W.C. and bathroom is connected to the Warden's flat for use in case of illness or any other emergency and as a further safety measure, there are portable fire extinguishers and a telephone available for the tenants use.

The Council are making further provision for the special housing of old people at Tilton-on-the-Hill and a scheme to provide six one bedroom flats, each self-contained with kitchen and bathroom, is ready for commencement early in 1962.

On the following page is an illustration depicting one wing of St. Catharines Terrace and this indicates the versatility of the plan arrangement.

KITCHEN FITMENTS:

- a. Sink & drainer with cupboards below.
- b. Ventilated wall cupboard.
- c. Drawer unit.
- d. Broom cupboard.
- e. Belling cooker with cupboards below.



IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The tables below indicate that there is a steady although somewhat subdued interest in the improvement grant scheme which enables owners to rejuvenate old but structurally sound property.

When improved, a house must fulfil the following requirements :

1. Be in a good state of repair and substantially free from dampness.
2. Have each room properly lighted and ventilated.
3. Have an adequate supply of wholesome water to an inside tap.
4. Be provided with an adequate and efficient hot water system.
5. Have an internal W.C.
6. Have a fixed bath or shower in a separate room.
7. Be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water.
8. Have a proper drainage system.
9. Be provided with adequate points for gas or electric lighting in each room.
10. Be provided with adequate facilities for heating.
11. Have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food.
12. Have proper provision for the storage of fuel.

Year	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Total Amount of Grant approved. £	Average Grant. £
1954	11	11	—	2143	195
1955	27	24	3	5967	248
1956	35	34	1	9573	281
1957	31	31	—	7868	241
1958	20	19	1	4459	235
1959	24	24	—	7440	310
1960	23	23	—	5871	255
1961	10	10	—	2670	267
Totals 181		176	5	46191	262

The high percentage of approvals is accounted for by the careful investigation of each scheme before the application is submitted for Grant.

The 10 applications during 1961 have related to the properties in the following parishes :

Parish.	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Amount of Grant Appvd. £
Billesdon	3	3	-	502
Gaulby	1	1	-	396
Hungarton	1	1	-	400
Keyham	1	1	-	194
Newton Harcourt	3	3	-	905
Noseley	1	1	-	273
Totals	10	10	-	2670

There continues to be much national comment that the scheme for Improvement Grants has not benefited tenanted property. However, in this district the majority of houses accorded an Improvement Grant continues to be in respect of houses which are tenanted.

Year	No. of Grants.	Type of Property to which Grant Relates.	
		Owner/Occupier.	Let on Tenancy.
1954	11	2	9
1955	24	4	20
1956	34	10	24
1957	31	8	23
1958	19	6	13
1959	24	6	18
1960	23	9	14
1961	10	3	7
Totals	176	48	128

STANDARD GRANTS.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 introduced a new form of grant, called a "Standard Grant" to assist owners in providing existing houses with five standard amenities, which are :

1. a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
2. a wash hand basin;
3. a hot water supply;
4. a water closet;
5. a larder.

These new grants supplement the existing system of improvement grants which will continue to cater for improvements, the range and cost of which are outside the limits applicable to standard grants, as well as for conversion.

The most important aspect of the standard grant is that unlike an improvement grant which is discretionary, it can be claimed as of right.

No. of Grants.	Amenities proposed.
5.	Bath
5.	Wash hand basin
6.	Hot water supply
3.	Larder
19.	

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS & UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	DISPLACED DURING YEAR	
		PERSONS.	FAMILIES.
In Clearance Areas.			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	4	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.			
	By Owner	By Local Authority	
(11) After informal action by local authority	18	-	
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
Position at end of year	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwgs. contained in Column (1)	
	(1)	(2)	
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation			
(a) under Section 43	-	-	
(b) under Section 17 (2)	-	-	
(c) under Section 46	-	-	
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.			
	Number of Houses	No. of Occupants of houses in col. (1)	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in year	-	-	

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

At the beginning of the year a survey of all premises in the district used for the storage of petroleum was carried out. In the course of the survey it was found that a number of licensees were not in all respects complying with the licensing conditions.

In each case, informal verbal notice was given at the time of the visit, drawing the attention of the licensee to the contraventions. This was followed up by notice in writing and re-inspections were carried out within a reasonable period of time. Generally, the response was good, in the majority of cases the contraventions had been put in order but in certain instances further informal action was necessary before 100% compliance was achieved.

Initial number of storage premises visited	41
Number of premises where contraventions were found	27
Number of contraventions	67
Number of revisits and re-inspections.....	63

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958.

Formal acceptance of the Council's report on Slaughterhouse facilities submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in November, 1960, was received in March 1961.

That report, required by Section 3(1) of the above Act, reviewed the existing Slaughterhouse facilities and possible future requirements of the district. It also contained detailed information about the existing facilities at the premises of Mr.G.T.Doughty, Tugby House, Tugby and of Mr.G.Pears, Main Street, Burton Overy, both of which did not comply with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse(Hygiene) Regulations,1958, but which were expected to do so by 1st. July, 1962, recommended to be the appointed day for the Regulations to apply. Embraced in the report was a summary of work required at each slaughterhouse to enable it to comply with the Regulations.

In accepting the report, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food proposed to appoint 1st. July, 1962 as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the regulations and also specified certain other additional work deemed necessary at the two slaughterhouses mentioned.

Towards the end of the year, Mr.G.T.Doughty submitted plans in connection with the improvement to his slaughterhouse. These were duly accepted by the Council and work is to be commenced early in 1962.

Mr.E.G.Pears decided he would not proceed with the improvement of his premises and indicated that when his current slaughterhouse licence expired, he would close the premises and purchase meat from wholesalers.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There were 1099 animals slaughtered in the district during the year and all animals were inspected :

	BEASTS.	CALVES.	SHEEP & LAMBS.	PIGS.
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED	128	6	821	144
NUMBER INSPECTED	128	6	821	144
<u>All diseases - except tuberculosis.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned	-	-	2	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	3	10	3
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	11.7	50	1.4	2.1
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses and all organs condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercus.</u>				
(a) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
(c) Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-

The incidence of disease is again extremely low. In fact, localised parasitic infections and casualties were the cause of most of the meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption.

It is notable that not a single case of tuberculosis was found.

The weight of meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered to the department was 461 lbs.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Particulars of results of biological samples taken are shown below:

Number of Samples taken	Void	Results of Biological Examination		
		Satisfactory	Evidence of Tubercle Bacilli	Evidence of Brucella Abort.
24	-	22	-	2

Following the figures above a further 15 individual samples were taken where evidence of Brucella Abortus in mixed milk was found.

Bacteriological Milk Samples :

Class	No. of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
-	-	-	-

ICE CREAM.

Number of Premises on Register:

(a) Manufacture and Retail	-
(b) Manufacture only	-
(c) Retail only	24

During the year 23 samples were taken.

The Laboratory gradings were as follows :

Grade 1 ...	17
Grade 2 ...	4
Grade 3 ...	1
Grade 4 ...	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections made by Public Health Inspector for the purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupants Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,& 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
11. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority.	31	9	-	-
111. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority(excluding out-workers premises.)	24	24	-	-
Totals	55	33	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.			No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-

3. Outworkers.

Nature of Works	No. of Outworkers in August List (required by Sec.110(1)(c)	No. of Visits
Wearing apparel (making etc).	227	157

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Water Sampling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Sewage Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
Closet Conversions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Refuse Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Stables & piggeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Moveable dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Factories - with power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Factories - non power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Outworkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
Shops Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rodent Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Infestations - other than rodents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Petroleum Stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Building Byelaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1401
Streams and Brooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Rights of Way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400

HOUSING.

Initial Inspections - P.H.Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Initial Inspections - Housing Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Initial Inspections - Filthy & Verminous Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Visits - Council Cottages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1066
Improvement Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits for Disinfection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214

FOOD PREMISES

Slaughter Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
Butchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dairies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Visits to Collect Milk Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Ice Cream Premises.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Ice Cream Samples.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Licensed premises.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Grocers and confectioners.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Other Food Inspection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Mobile Shops.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Miscellaneous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45

TOTAL

4895

CAMP SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are only a small number of caravans occupied within the district and applications for six individual vans were received and site licenses issued during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year.

I wish to acknowledge the wholehearted effort and support by the staff of my department, the co-operation from other departments and appreciate the continued confidence and backing of the Council.

I am, ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John W. Stephenson.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

